

SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE RURAL DISTRICT

in the

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE
AND ISLE OF ELY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Including the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1965

P. K. SYLVESTER, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.(Obst.), R.C.O.G.

Medical Officer of Health

South Cambridgeshire Rural District Council,

Shire Hall,

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Tel. No. Cambridge 58811

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GENERAL STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District		111,614 acres.
Number of Parishes		50
Rateable Value 1/4/66		£919,821 0s. 0d.
Sum represented by a penny rate at 31/3/66		£3,796 14s. 0d.
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book..		11,527
Estimated mid-year Home Population		32,640
Census Population, 1961		29,327

Some slight modification to the rural district boundary took place during the year and resulted in the transference of a few outlying properties to within the confines of their natural parishes.

The district extends East/West a distance of twenty-eight miles across the Southern end of the County, covers an area of 174 square miles and has a common boundary with parts of the counties of Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Essex and Suffolk.

It supports arable farming in preference to pasture.

Manufacturies are mainly established in the larger parishes and their numbers continue to grow.

Sawston is the largest parish and during the last ten years the number of dwellings has increased by 617, according to the rate book, despite the demolition of 70 unfit dwellings.

The early implementation of the central development area of the Sawston Town Map which is incorporated in the County Development Plan and which is being considered by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, should provide an attractive shopping and business centre with possibly a Health Centre which is needed for the increasing population.

Birth Rate	20.1
(Corrected)	20.3
Death Rate	12.1
(Corrected)	11.0
Infant Mortality Rate	19.8
(per thousand live births)	

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor C. Hagger.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. G. B. Parkinson.

Councillors:

Andrews, H. B., M.B.E., J.P.	Keen, M. C.
Barnes, A.	Lay, J. H., M.B.E., M.C.
Bowen, Mrs. G., M.B.E.	Malthouse, F. F. (Deceased March, 1965)
Bowen, Miss M. A.	Matthews, L.
Bowers, C. H. (Deceased December, 1965)	Morgan, Mrs. S. L.
Brown, J. J.	Morley, E. W.
Bullman, E. W., J.P.	Murfitt, F. W., J.P.
Chambers, F.	Nield, R. H.
Clark, J. W.	Noble, J. W.
Davies, H.	Pearson, W. H.
Dyball, E. F.	Pedley, V. A.
Fordham, G. R. B., J.P. (Deceased November, 1965)	Playle, A. S.
Gray, Miss L. M.	Randall, P., J.P.
Harvey, S. G.	Rogers, Mrs. H.
Haynes, J. W.	Samworth, E.
Horsford, F. W.	Vinter, Mrs. M. M. K.
Jackson, R. C.	Welch, C.
Kay, J. C.	

STAFF

<i>Medical Officer of Health:</i>	P. K. Sylvester, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H., D. (OBST), R.C.O.G.
<i>Chief Public Health Inspector:</i>	R. J. Hoyle, M.R.S.H.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspectors:</i>	P. Cocks. P. G. Allston. D. Fothergill.
<i>Student Public Health Inspector:</i>	J. Knight.
<i>Meat Inspectors:</i>	W. Duncan. J. C. Low. J. F. Fleming.
<i>Clerical Staff:</i>	Mrs. C. M. Pilmer. Miss C. A. Chapman.

ANNUAL REPORT 1965
SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

To the Chairman and Members
of the
South Cambridgeshire Rural District Council.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1965, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/1966, dated 11th January, 1966.

Vital Statistics

The estimated population increase during the year was 1,390 which was twice the increase for 1964 and near to the figure achieved in this respect in 1961. This increase may be due to "dormitory" reasons rather than to expansion in local industry.

The higher birth rate of 1964 (20·6) was virtually maintained in 1965 (20·1) and was above the national rate. The death rate at 12·1 per thousand estimated population was higher than for last year and more in keeping with the rates of previous years; the corrected rate is lower than the national rate, however. The infant mortality rate (19·8 per 1,000 live births) for 1965 swung back again from the 1964 level (7·8) to a level more commensurate with the average trend for the past ten years. Such large swings in rate can only be expected when one is dealing with such a small infant population. Indeed, the 1965 infant mortality rate is, in fact, just over the national rate—the stillbirth rate, however, was lower than that for 1964. Closer study of the 13 infant deaths that occurred during the year shows that 2 of them occurred in infants under four weeks of age, and 7 of them in infants aged under one week. In the main, the cause of death in the infants aged 4 weeks or under were either prematurity or congenital abnormalities. One infant aged 3 months died of asphyxia and burns following a fire in the home.

Infectious Diseases

44 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year compared with 17 cases in 1964 and 51 cases in 1963; none of the 44 cases, which occurred mainly in the first half of the year and in December, were reported as having serious complications, however. After 5 cases had occurred in one village school it was decided to swab the entire school to identify and treat any streptococcal carriers. However, swabbing revealed no further source of infection and no further cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in this school. There was a further reduction in the number of cases of Whooping Cough notified. As expected, there was an increase in the number of Measles notifications over the previous year, nearly half of them being in the 5 to 9 year age group.

47 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, 24 of them occurring in one village during March/May. Most of these cases occurred among the local school children and their families, though one green-grocer was also found to be infected. After rigorous hygienic measures were instituted at the school, and similar advice was given to the affected households, the outbreak came under control fairly quickly.

10 cases of Salmonella infection were notified during the year. 6 cases were due to Salmonella Typhimurium, 3 to Salmonella Panama, and 1 due to Salmonella Enteritidis. 10 other cases of Salmonella infection came to our notice from other sources, two being due to Salmonella Stanley, the remainder due to Salmonella Typhimurium. I do not think that undue comment need be made here, except to say that ten of the cases of Salmonella Typhimurium infection occurred at two separate farms where, in each case, infection due to Salmonella Typhimurium of the same type had previously occurred amongst some recently purchased young calves. The outbreaks occurred in these farms during October and November respectively. The families concerned were advised on the appropriate hygienic measures to adopt, and the farmers themselves were advised by the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the control of the infection amongst their cattle. This department has a close liaison with the Ministry's Divisional Veterinary Officer, and there is a mutual arrangement whereby we inform each other should any infection of this type amongst farm animals come to light.

In December 11 cases of Infective Hepatitis were notified, 8 in one village situated on the western border of the district and 3 (all in one family) in another village situated on the southern border. 7 of the 8 cases in the one village came from the same street; the source was never traced, but it was known that some cases had occurred previously in a nearby village outside the county district area. The family concerned in the other village had had contact within the incubation period with a known case in another family living in a neighbouring county.

There was a slight increase in the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year, and the year's end also saw a slight increase in the number of cases still on the register. This adds weight to my remarks in last year's report when I said that we must not relax our vigilance or our efforts in order to control and reduce further the prevalence of this disease.

Sanitary Circumstances

During the year ended March 31st, 1966, the Council built another 82 dwellings; 32 of these were bungalows and 12 were flats for old people with attendant warden accommodation. The latter are situated at Meldreth and were occupied in November. At the time of writing, a similar scheme has been completed at Balsham and occupation is already taking place. Both these schemes illustrate the generally steady progress being made by the Council with their housing programme as a whole. The rate of private building within the district has been maintained.

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector shows that we have dealt with nearly all the houses originally listed as unfit during the 1955 survey, though some of them are still occupied at present. The number of applications received for standard improvement grants during the year was slightly lower than for 1964. The vast majority of these applications have been approved; where they have not, the original application has been withdrawn or further details are awaited.

There was a slight increase in the number of caravans used for residential purposes within the district, but 7% of the total licensed are presumably only there for a short while since they are on sites where it is intended to construct a permanent dwelling. At the request of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government a survey was carried out during March on the itinerant caravan dwellers present in the district and, as the Chief Public Health Inspector's report shows, the numbers involved do not appear to present an undue problem in this locality. However, this does not necessarily mean that nothing should be done if circumstances warrant it.

On receipt of Ministry of Health Circular 15/65 the Public Health Committee reconsidered the question of fluoridation of the public water supplies within their area. After a long discussion a motion in favour of this preventive public health measure was narrowly defeated; this was confirmed at the next Council meeting. My views on this matter, which are in complete accord with those of the Ministry of Health and of all the other professional bodies of any standing, have been expressed in previous reports and I do not propose to make any further comments here.

A further six schools within the district had provided swimming pools by the time that the 1965 swimming season had started, making a total of twelve schools in all who had pools in use last summer. The idea of installing these package type swimming pools is rapidly "snowballing", and has meant extra work for the public health department in advising and checking on the maintenance of satisfactory chlorination levels. The public health inspectors have many duties to perform and cannot spend more than the necessary minimum of time on this problem; this means that the onus of maintaining adequate levels of chlorination in these pools must rest with the schools themselves.

1965 saw the completion of the Balsham, Bassingbourn and Kneesworth sewerage schemes, and construction on the Duxford/Whittlesford scheme was started. Ministry approval was also given for the sewerage of a further six villages and the plans for a further seven villages were in various stages of preparation. The Melbourn sewage works was also enlarged and a further extension is proposed. All this represents considerable industry on the part of the various Council departments involved.

Weekly refuse collection was extended still further during 1965, giving nearly 70% of the district the benefit of this service. The remainder of the district still has a fortnightly service. The shortage of labour needed to maintain the service has been less severe recently, probably due to the decrease in the working hours and the increased financial inducements introduced by the Council. In common with many other local authorities, refuse disposal is becoming more of a problem within the district as time goes by, and the Chief Public Health Inspector refers to the shortage of available tipping space.

Of the 125 premises registered under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, 37 had been inspected by the end of 1965. At the time of writing most of the remainder have been inspected and the normal procedure taken with regard to any contraventions.

The level of the number of visits paid to food establishments under the Food Hygiene Regulations has been more or less maintained. In general, the standard of food hygiene found on food premises within the district continues to improve.

Despite staffing difficulties, the percentage of carcasses inspected after slaughter rose to 76% during 1965. In May a third meat inspector was appointed to help cope with the large throughput at the slaughterhouses within the district; an increase of 12% on the throughput for 1964 is reported. In last year's report I referred to the difficulties of local authorities with large annual throughputs in

trying to carry out 100% meat inspection whilst the Meat Inspection Regulations are in their present form. At the time of going to press it would seem that the necessary amendments to the Regulations, with regard to the control of the hours and days of slaughtering, have now been made.

Once again, I should like to thank Mr. Hoyle and all the members of the Public Health Department for their staunch support, and for the many hours of hard work that they have put in when carrying out their various duties with such unfailing cheerfulness and courtesy. At the same time, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for all the interest they have taken in our work throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
PETER SYLVESTER.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

(The mid-year home population is used for the statistical calculations)

LIVE BIRTHS								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	315	307	622
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	18	35
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	332	325	657
Birth rate per thousand estimated population								..	..	20.1
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (1.01)								..	..	20.3
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)								..	..	18.0
STILL BIRTHS								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	—	4
Rate per thousand live and still births								..	..	6.1
Rate per thousand live and still births (England and Wales)								..	..	15.7
DEATHS								Male	Female	Total
								220	176	396
Death rate per thousand estimated population								..	..	12.1
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (0.91)								..	..	11.0
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)								..	..	11.5
INFANT MORTALITY. (Deaths of infants under one year of age.)								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 (6)	5 (3)	13 (9)
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	—
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 (6)	5 (3)	13 (9)
(Deaths of infants under four weeks of age are shown in brackets.)										
Infant mortality rate. (Infant deaths under one year per thousand live births)								..	..	19.8
Infant mortality rate. (England and Wales)								..	..	19.0
Neonatal mortality rate. (Infant deaths under four weeks per thousand live births)								..	..	13.7
Early neonatal mortality rate. (Infant deaths under one week per thousand live births)								..	..	10.7
Perinatal mortality rate. (Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per thousand live and still births)								..	..	16.6
Legitimate infant mortality rate per thousand legitimate live births								..	..	20.9
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per thousand illegitimate live births								..	..	Nil
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births								..	..	5.3%
Maternal deaths (deaths ascribed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion)								..	..	1
Maternal mortality rate per thousand live and still births								..	..	1.5

Deaths from cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Deaths from tuberculosis (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Deaths from whooping cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from measles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Deaths from influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Deaths from diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil

CERTAIN COMPARATIVE RATES

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
* Birth Rate	16.3	16.8	18.0	18.0	18.1	19.9	16.5	17.8	17.9	20.6	20.1
* Death Rate	11.8	12.7	11.3	11.4	12.0	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.2	10.6	12.1
Infant Mortality Rate	19.8 (9)	12.8 (6)	21.7 (11)	19.5 (10)	9.8 (5)	12.3 (7)	28.4 (14)	9.4 (5)	21.9 (12)	7.8 (5)	19.8 (13)

* The above rates are uncorrected. The figures in brackets are the number of infant deaths in each year.

TABLE CLASSIFYING DEATHS UNDER AGE GROUPS

								Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	9
4 weeks and under 1 year		..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
1 and under 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
5 and under 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
15 and under 25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
25 and under 35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
35 and under 45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
45 and under 55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	23
55 and under 65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	16	44
65 and under 75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	39	93
75 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	98	200
Totals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	176	396

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICE FOR THE AREA

Medical Officer of Health

"The Cambridgeshire United Districts (Medical Officer of Health) Order, 1951" provided for the appointment of a medical officer of health to the Chesterton, Newmarket and South Cambridgeshire Rural District Councils. As from 1st April, 1965, this officer was also appointed deputy county medical officer to the Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely County Council.

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. R. J. Hoyle continued as Chief Public Health Inspector during the year and was assisted by Mr. Cocks, Mr. Allston and Mr. Morgan. During the year two authorised Meat Inspectors were appointed.

Laboratory Facilities

Chemical and bacteriological examinations of water are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. The Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge, undertake bacteriological and biological examinations of milk and bacteriological examinations of water supplies, and all necessary examination in cases of infectious disease.

Hospitals

There are no General Hospitals situated in the area. Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are sent to the Cambridge City Isolation Hospital. The old Poor Law Institution at Linton

is now shared between the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, and the Cambridgeshire County Council; the former having the use of 78 beds for the chronic sick, the latter 92 beds for use under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASE) REGULATIONS, 1953

Under these Regulations a special provision is made to facilitate the investigation and control of outbreaks of "Food Poisoning" (which includes typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, or other salmonella infection, dysentery and staphylococcal infection likely to cause food poisoning) in that (a) the existing provision regarding the prevention of a person suffering from food poisoning infection from continuing in or entering into an occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink are now extended to include "carriers" of food poisoning infections, (b) local authorities may authorise their medical officer of health to issue on their behalf notices where required to effect (a) immediately if he thinks it necessary and then report such action to his authority as soon as possible.

Such authority has been given to the medical officer of health but has not so far had occasion to be used, although one notice was issued under Section 41 of the Public Health Act 1961.

INFECTIOUS, DISEASES 1965

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN AGE GROUPS, 1965

Age in years	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Paralytic	Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	Measles	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Totals
Under 1 year	—	1	—	—	14	2	—	17
1 year—	—	1	—	—	42	1	—	44
2 years—	3	1	—	—	31	—	—	35
3 years—	6	2	—	—	58	2	—	68
4 years—	4	1	—	—	57	3	—	65
5—9 years	20	5	—	—	221	22	—	268
10—14 years	11	1	—	—	19	4	—	35
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	7
25 and over	—	—	—	—	6	11	—	17
Totals	44	12	—	—	453	47	—	556
1964 Totals	17	21	—	—	190	2	—	230

Age in years	Acute Pneumonia	Acute Encephalitis	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	Totals
Under 5 years	—	—	—	6	—	6
5—14 years	—	—	—	2	—	2
15—44 years	—	—	2	2	—	4
45—64 years	—	—	1	—	—	1
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	1	—	3	10	—	14
1964 Totals	3	—	2	1	—	6

TUBERCULOSIS

During the year 7 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory cases were notified for the first time. 3 respiratory cases previously notified elsewhere were transferred to the district. At the end of the year there were 2 more cases on the register than at the end of the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1965

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Number of Cases on Register at Commencement of year	28	9	2	5	30	14
2. Number of Cases notified for first time during year under Regulations	2	5	2	—	4	5
3. Cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Cases added to Register otherwise than by notification under Regulations:—						
(a) Transferred from other Districts ..	2	1	—	—	2	1
(b) From Death Returns	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Number of Cases removed from Register ..	7	3	—	—	7	3
6. Number of cases remaining on Register at end of year	25	12	4	5	29	17

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

RESPIRATORY AND NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS CASES ON REGISTER 31.12.65

AGE GROUP	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	<i>Resp.</i>	<i>Non-Resp.</i>	
0—15	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
16—25	2	2	2	—	4	2	6
26—35	4	—	3	3	7	3	10
36—45	4	—	4	2	8	2	10
46—55	3	1	1	—	4	1	5
56—64	9	—	1	—	10	—	10
65 and over	3	1	—	—	3	1	4
TOTALS	25	4	12	5	37	9	46

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47

No action was necessary during the year under this section.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 50

No action was necessary during the year under this section.

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR

R. J. HOYLE, M.R.S.H.,
Public Health Dept.,
65 HILLS ROAD,
CAMBRIDGE.
Telephone 51535

Summary of Visits and Inspections Recorded during the Year:—

TOTAL INSPECTIONS RECORDED	6,341
Complaints Investigated	270
General re-inspections	163
Housing:	
General Inspections	322
Re-inspections	656
Infectious Diseases:	
General Investigations	664
Number of Premises Disinfected	Nil
Verminous Premises and Persons:	
Premises Disinfested	2
Water Supply:	
Inspections and Investigations	35
Visits re. Water Sampling	104
Visits re. Chlorination Tests	1
Milk and Dairies:	
Inspections of Dairies and Milk Stores	2
Milk Distributors	4
Visits re. Milk Sampling	1
Food and Drugs Act:	
Inspection of Food	31
Meat Inspection by Public Health Inspectors at Slaughterhouses	434
Slaughterhouses	19
Bakehouses	42
Catering Establishments	56
Ice-Cream premises and Sales Vehicles	3
Other Food Premises	328
Public Houses	16
Food Conveying Vehicles	20
Preserved Food Premises	1
Factories Act:	
Inspections	31
Outworkers	4
Atmospheric Pollution	23
Noise Control	55
Caravans	164
Public Cleansing, including Depot Visits	312
Drainage, including inspections for "Lateral" connection to new sewers	374
Swimming Pool Inspections	42
Sewage Disposal, including surveys for Parish Sewerage Schemes	1,069
Litter Baskets	2
Petroleum Storage Regulations	31
Miscellaneous Visits	665
Animal Boarding Establishments Act Inspections	10
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act Inspections	91
Scrap Metal Dealers	34
Schools Visited	4

HOUSING

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

Houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
Houses rendered reasonably fit after informal action	72

Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957:

Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
Houses demolished due to formal action:	
(a) By owners	21
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
Houses demolished as a result of informal action	16
Local Authority owned houses demolished after being declared unfit by Medical Officer of Health	24
Houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made (Section 17)	10
Undertakings in respect of houses represented as unfit (Section 16):	
(a) Undertakings given by owners to make fit	Nil
(b) Undertakings given by owners not to use for human habitation	5
Buildings in respect of part of which Closing Orders were made (Section 18)	Nil
Houses made fit and Closing Orders or Undertakings cancelled	2
New cases of overcrowding	1
Overcrowding cases abated	Nil
Unfit dwellings demolished or closed since 1.1.55	437

Housing Progress during the year ending 31.3.66:

Bungalows and Flats erected by the Council	50
Houses erected by the Council	32
Dwellings erected by private enterprise	347
Total number of dwellings erected by the Council since 1945	2,149

In 1955 a survey of dwellings within the rural district was undertaken to ascertain those unfit for occupation within the requirements of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954. A total of 427 unfit dwellings were found and it was estimated that they could be dealt with by closure or demolition within the ensuing ten years. It is interesting to note that by the end of 1965, 437 dwellings were reported by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as having been closed or demolished within the period. Of course they are not precisely the same properties in all cases as originally listed but by and large nearly all have been dealt with. This is not to say, however, that there are no unfit dwellings still occupied.

The general trend is for all dwellings to be provided with the amenities for health and comfort and tenants wishing to have their dwellings improved by the installation of a bath, wash-hand basin hot water, water closet and food store may approach their landlords for the provision of these amenities for which financial grants are payable by the local authority. In the event of failure to improve the premises the tenant may ask the local authority to exercise their statutory powers under the Housing Act, 1964.

Council's Architect reports the following figures relative to grant aid to dwellings for the year ending 31st March, 1966:

Number of applications received for Standard Grant	67
Number of applications approved for Standard Grant	55
Number of applications received for Discretionary Grant	7
Number of applications approved for Discretionary Grant	10

PARTICULARS OF POPULATION AND NUMBERS OF DWELLING HOUSES IN THE RESPECTIVE PARISHES

Parish	Acreage	Population Census 1961	Number of dwellings as at 31/3/66
Great Abington	1,588	593	226
Little Abington	1,309	321	142
Abington Pigotts	1,237	137	46
Arrington	1,407	360	125
Babraham	2,387	344	111
Balsham	4,550	712	318
Barrington	2,282	351	251
Bartlow	442	68	30
Bassingbourn	3,204	2,509	689 (184)
Carlton	2,415	138	58
Castle Camps	3,148	535	197
Shudy Camps	2,362	258	90
Great Chishill	2,544	293	113
Little Chishill	1,193	86	31
Croydon	2,734	229	78
Duxford	3,269	1,398	478
Great Eversden	1,400	184	75
Little Eversden	790	295	144
Fowlmere	2,335	591	231
Foxton	1,752	643	285
Gamlingay	3,357	1,622	634
Hatley	2,200	186	56
Heydon	1,633	151	68
Hildersham	1,511	165	70
Hinxton	1,564	282	100
Horseheath	1,922	359	152
Ickleton	2,663	605	209
Kingston	1,907	151	63
Kneesworth	879	144	33
Linton	2,947	1,982	774
Litlington	2,172	608	207
Little Gransden	1,920	235	91
Longstowe	1,544	218	68
Melbourn	4,480	1,832	868
Meldreth	2,513	893	370
Guilden Morden	2,599	566	235
Steeple Morden	3,846	630	295
Orwell	2,083	619	254
Pampisford	1,607	295	115
Sawston	1,898	3,377	1,541
Shepreth	1,318	530	201
Shingay-cum-Wendy	1,791	137	41
Tadlow	1,743	89	35
Thriplow	2,501	836	264 (110)
West Wickham	2,931	333	135
West Wrating	3,543	404	147
Weston Colville	3,235	348	135
Whaddon	1,515	413	156 (58)
Whittlesford	1,976	1,012	427 (31)
Wimpole	2,468	155	65

Figures in brackets are included in the main figure and represent R.A.F. dwellings.

CARAVANS

There has been some slight increase in the number of caravans used for residential purposes and of the total number licenced 7.0% are on sites where dwellings are in course of construction or are envisaged, which on completion will mean the discontinuance of the use of the caravans.

The majority of sites are licensed for three caravans and less and only four sites are larger. There is some reluctance by site operators to incur expenditure in compliance with site licence conditions that pertain to sites in excess of three caravans. Two unlicensed sites have been dealt with and several site occupiers have been warned that failure to comply with licence conditions may lead to prosecution.

There are now 123 licensed sites accommodating 212 caravans. Nineteen site licences have

been renewed and a further 22 new sites licensed. Refusal of Planning permission occurred in respect of 7 applications for site licences.

In response to a requirement from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government a survey was made as to conditions under which gypsies and associated travellers in caravans, were living. Nine such families comprising 39 persons were found and conditions prevailing, reported upon.

WATER SUPPLIES

Mains water is provided to all parishes in the district and its source is from various boreholes, the majority of the supplies being obtained from the chalk. Some supplies extracted from the lower greensand stratum have an iron content which necessitates treatment before passing the water into distribution.

As a precaution supplies are chlorinated at source and as shown by the accompanying table, out of a total of 60 samples taken at various consumers' premises throughout the district, no unsatisfactory samples have been noted.

Prior to April, 1963, the rural council was the water undertaker but since that date the Cambridge Water Company and to a lesser degree the Lea Valley Water Company took over the undertaking.

During the year the Water Resources Act, 1963, came fully into effect and after 1st July a licence is required before private supplies may be taken from lakes, rivers, streams and boreholes. Generally the Act is designed to ensure the best use, exploitation and distribution of the water resources of the country.

In October the Council again considered requesting the Cambridge Water Company to add fluoride to the main water supplies. However, after being put to the vote the majority was found not to be in favour.

Several premises have been found to have unfit private water supplies, but all were located some distance from main supplies. In one instance the main is to be extended and made available. A further dwelling was provided with a new borehole and at several other properties pollution was found to occur in the water storage tanks. After cleansing and adequately covering over the tanks they, and the pipelines were chlorinated.

There are no dwellings supplied from public standpipes.

RESULTS OF WATER SUPPLY SAMPLES

Type of Supply					Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Public Piped supplies	..	..	..	..	60	Nil
Private supplies	..	..	..	..	26	18

SWIMMING POOLS

More schools are being provided with swimming pools and a total of 12 pools are now in use. The public health inspectors advise on the technique of maintaining an adequately chlorinated water and although "breakpoint" chlorination is the ideal, most of the pools are subject to marginal chlorination.

Forty-two inspections of pools have been made and pH levels and chlorine residuals checked. Some samples of pool waters were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. Generally the condition of the pools is satisfactory although chlorine and pH levels should be checked at least daily by the person in charge of the pool, depending of course, on the number of bathers.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Public sewerage schemes for the parishes of Balsham, Bassingbourn and Kneesworth were completed and a start made on the Duxford/Whittlesford scheme.

Ministry approvals have been given to the sewerage of a further six parishes, viz. Steeple Morden, Guilden Morden, Foxton, Shepreth, Hinxton and Ickleton. Ministry investigation into these proposals necessitated much work being done by the public health department in putting forward facts and figures as to the sanitary circumstances prevailing in the parishes and, 1,069 visits to premises are recorded in this respect.

The next parishes for which Ministry approval will be sought are those of Little Abington, Great Abington and Hildersham. Drainage from these parishes will be treated at the Linton sewage disposal plant which is to be extended. It will also cater for drainage from a nearby village in Essex.

Plans for sewerage Orwell, Barrington, West Wickham and Horseheath are being proceeded with. The Council's Architect and Engineer has been instructed to prepare proposals for sewerage the small village of Tadlow using an extended aeration sewage disposal plant which the Ministry state will attract a loan consent period of up to 15 years.

Council has also agreed to sewer a group of approximately 20 isolated dwellings in Bassingbourn parish and discharge the sewage for treatment by Royston Urban District Council.

The Melbourn/Meldreth sewage disposal plant has been enlarged to deal with an immediate maximum of 90,000 gallons per day. A further extension is proposed to cope with a total population of some 6,200.

With the completion of village schemes the public health inspectors have given advice to property owners thus facilitating the abolition of defective drainage systems and the subsequent connection of premises to the sewers. Some private drainage systems have been tested by smoke under pressure and also by use of coloured liquid to trace foul discharges into ditches and such like.

A further 374 visits relative to control of private drainage are recorded.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

An additional compression type refuse collection vehicle was put into service near the year's end, and this permitted increasing the frequency of the "kerbside" collections. Nearly 70.0% of the district now has a weekly collection of refuse and the remainder a fortnightly one.

Garaging the various vehicles is extremely difficult as space is limited at the Sawston Depot. However, approval has been obtained for the construction of a new depot and garage and this should be completed during 1966.

Disposal of refuse by controlled tipping is still carried out but the shortage of available tipping space must lead to some rethinking on methods of disposal within the next few years.

Three refuse tips are at present in use, but are fast becoming filled. A further tip at Foxton will be put into use during the coming year. The acquisition, last year, of a mechanical shovel for levelling off and covering the refuse with suitable material has proved to be a worthwhile purchase and has reduced the manhandling of refuse to a minimum. Labour needed to maintain the service has been difficult to find but the shortage has not been as acute as previously, due no doubt to an increase in the financial bonus coupled with the introduction of the 40 hour, 5-day week.

The paper sack system for the reception of refuse in place of the more usual type dustbin has been further extended to include a group of old persons bungalows at Meldreth. There are many types of sack holders on the market and four different types are at present in use to determine the most suitable for possible expansion of the scheme.

Collection and disposal figures for the year ending 31/3/66.

Estimated number of clearances from properties..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320,400
Number of vehicle loads of refuse..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,261
Estimated tonnage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,717
Total mileage travelled ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59,307

Litter Bins

Few additional bins have been positioned during the year and the total in use number 100. Three bins have been replaced due to accidental damage. The containers are emptied by the refuse collection workers during the collection of household refuse in the various parishes.

Cesspool Emptying Service

This service was commenced in 1955 with one vehicle and from that time demands on the service have continually increased. In May, 1964, a second vehicle was put into operation but even with this addition there is still several weeks delay in dealing with requests. Naturally many occupiers cannot afford to delay on nuisance grounds and engage a private firm.

The charges for the service remain the same as when it was first inaugurated. These are:

Private dwellings £1 15s. 0d. per first load with subsequent loads at 15s. 0d. each until the cesspool is cleared.

Business premises £2 and £1 respectively.

Disposal of the waste is more difficult in winter time when vehicles cannot traverse farmland to discharge their loads and much use is made of Council refuse tips where the waste is soon covered over with refuse.

The following table summarises the year's work to 31/3/66 from which it will be seen that Council work takes preference over that of private premises.

Private Work		Council Work		Total Mileage
Cesspools	Loads	Cesspools	Loads	
670	863	1,234	1,500	26,959

Night Soil Collection

With the progress being made in parish sewerage schemes plus numbers of properties being provided with water borne sanitation discharging to private drainage systems, the number of pail closets is declining fairly rapidly and there appears to be little demands for a night soil collection service.

Although a few dwellings in Sawston are still given a service by a Council contractor, the coming year should see no further need for this.

PEST DESTRUCTION

Pest destruction is mainly confined to the destruction of rats for which a free service is afforded to private householders. Some business premises are serviced on payment, but as only one rat catcher is employed this latter service is restricted since private and Council properties takes precedence.

Poisoning by use of Warfarin, zinc phosphide, Antu and cyanide gas, is supplemented by the use of "sticky trays" and breakback traps, where possible nuisance would occur in dwellings, from the use of poison.

The rat catcher has also dealt with infestations of wasps in Council properties and he has occasionally treated refuse tips for insect infestation.

The table summarises the year's work to 31/12/65:

Premises visited	Complaints	Routine	Revisits	Infested	Non Infested
Business Premises ..	14	4	63	16	2
Private Dwellings ..	224	89	640	262	51
Council Dwellings ..	90	114	340	181	23
Sewage Works	3	138	160	128	13
Refuse Tips	—	36	73	20	16
Miscellaneous locations	4	7	8	5	6
Totals	335	388	1,284	612	111

Action has been taken on 45 occasions against insect infestations.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING

There was an increase in the number of cases of infectious diseases over that for the previous year particularly with respect to scarlet fever and diseases arising from the food poisoning group of bacteria.

The control of dysentery cases, in some villages, necessitated visits to food shops and mobile vendors to seek out possible carriers and to advise on hygienic requirements. Schools were visited and precautionary measures instituted to obviate further spread of infection.

Two small outbreaks of salmonellosis were attributed to farm animals found to be suffering from this type of infection.

In all 664 visits and inspections have been made in connection with infectious disease investigations and numerous faecal specimens were transmitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for checking.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Clean Air Act, 1956, requires the local authority to be notified of the installation of furnaces above a specified capacity. Applicants may ask for prior approval of the proposed installation and six installations have been approved after consultation with the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service. In certain premises the chimney height and velocity of flue gases must be such that adequate diffusion of the gases is obtained so as to prevent a nuisance occurring in the neighbourhood of the installation. This latter aspect usually calls for some discussion with the applicant as the majority of the proposals received showed an inadequate chimney height.

Two informal notices have been served for contravention of the Act due to the discharge of dark smoke in excess of the permitted period. In both instances modification to the boiler plant is in hand.

A notice under Section 16 was served requiring the abatement of a nuisance caused by the burning of waste rubber, etc., in the open. Further complaints of atmospheric pollution have been inquired into, one being at a cement works which is a "scheduled process" under the Alkali Works Act, and as such comes under the purview of the Ministry's Alkali Inspector with whom I have been in touch. It is anticipated that proposed modifications will reduce the amount of dust emitted from these kilns.

NOISE ABATEMENT

The chief source of annoyance arose from the operation of machinery, in particular where plant was functioning during the night. Consultation with the management usually secures some improvement but in one case the service of an Abatement Notice was essential.

Alleged nuisance due to barking dogs was investigated but no action was taken.

Fifty-five visits are recorded under the Act.

RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES ACT, 1960

Six premises within the rural district are permitted, by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, to use radioactive isotopes and copies of the certificates of registrations are forwarded to the Council by the Ministry. Two authorisations are in force permitting the disposal and accumulation of radioactive waste by the users. One authorisation requires the periodic disposal of radioactive waste of low activity at a Council refuse tip. The material is contained, transported to the tip and buried strictly in accordance with Ministry requirements. Prior to issuing the permission the Ministry's radiochemicals officer discussed the proposals and inspected the tip.

During the year the public health inspectors attended a series of evening lectures at the College of Arts and Technology on "Radiological Health and Safety".

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which is strengthened by several sets of Regulations and numerous Circulars and Orders, is a measure which brings working conditions in the specified premises under comprehensive and stringent control, by way of standards for health and safety, somewhat similar to those enforceable in factories. The Act also requires notification to the local authority of accidents to employees.

The following are the number of premises registered at 31st December, 1965, inspections made and matters requiring attention which have been brought to the owners or occupiers attention:

Type of Premises	Premises Registered to 31.12.65	Number of Registered Premises Inspected
Offices	18	3
Retail Shops	83	28
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	4	1
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens	17	5
Fuel storage Depots	3	—
Totals	125	37

Analysis of Contraventions in the premises inspected:

Contravention in relation to:	No.	Contravention in relation to:	No.
Temperature	14	Clothing Accommodation	3
Ventilation	4	Sitting Facilities	1
Lighting	6	Floor, Passages, Stairs	16
Sanitary Conveniences	15	Fencing, Exposed Parts Machinery ..	7
Washing Facilities	22	First Aid Provisions	12

No accidents have been reported in the current year. It is hoped to complete the inspection of all registered premises during 1966 but the work is detailed and time consuming.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES AND EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Work in this field of public health takes its place with other duties incumbent on the department. The inspection of premises is a matter of routine but those premises where an initial inspection has shown that the hygiene requirements were contravened further visits have been made to ensure continued compliance.

Several articles of food containing extraneous matter were brought to the department's notice. Loaves of bread were found to contain, respectively, a small metal part from a dough mixing machine, a sliver of wood, and also iron rust from machinery. This type of contravention is difficult to guard against and some discussion was had with the research laboratories acting for a large bakery firm. Rancid bacon, a cigarette end in chopped fresh meat, and mouldy steak and kidney pies are matters which could be dealt with severely under the Food and Drugs Act, and the firms responsible for these sales were given adequate warning of the consequences of repetition.

No action was necessary under the Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963. There are no liquid egg pasteurising plants in the district.

The number and type of food premises in the district are as follows:

Wholesale food warehouses	1
Grocery and general	103
Butchery	19
Bakery	9
Sweets and confectionery	11
Public houses and hotels	95
Cafes and restaurants	23
Factories and workplace canteens	14
Fried and wet fish	4
School meals kitchens	17
Hospital and Homes	4
Clubs and Associations	22

Bakehouses

Forty-two visits have been made to bakehouses. Two premises ceased production during the year as an alternative to compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Of the remaining nine bakeries, all of which are small in character, notices are outstanding against four requiring improvements and redecoration.

Food Premises Registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Storage and sale of ice-cream	148
Manufacture and sale of sausages and other preserved foods	14
Fish frying premises	3

Specific registration of the above premises is required but inspections of the premises are recorded elsewhere in the report.

Food Conveying Vehicles and Mobile Shops

In last year's report I stressed the need for further legislation to adequately control the operations of this type of vehicle. At the time of reporting I find that legislation is now on the Statute Book

and comes into operation on the 1st January, 1967. Twenty vehicles have been inspected in the course of the year and several required cleansing, repair, provision of hand washing facilities, and the name and address of the operator displayed on the vehicle.

Restaurant Kitchens, Cafes and Canteens

Visits to this type of establishment must be carried out as a matter of routine if a high standard of hygiene is to be maintained, although the larger type of works canteen is usually of a high standard. Due to the pressure of other duties visits have been reduced and 56 are recorded. Notices have been issued in respect of 10 premises requiring compliance with the Regulations. Section 16 of the Food Hygiene Regulations requires the provision of a wash-hand basin with hot and cold water in food premises, and in one instance this fitting found to have been omitted. Following pressure from the department a cafe was rebuilt and a further cafe ceased business rather than comply with accepted modern standards.

Retail Shops, Public Houses and Other Food Storage Premises

Initial visits and revisits made under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, number 344. Twenty-seven notices were served requiring improvement and in 15 premises the following works were carried out:

Wash hand basins provided (Section 16)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Sinks provided (Section 19)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hot water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cold water	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Water closets provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
First aid equipment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Structural repairs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cleansing of equipment and fittings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Redecoration	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

The standard maintained in general throughout this type of premises is good and usually it is in the smaller shop where standards tend to fall.

Milk Supply

The control of this commodity from production to delivery to the consumer is in the hands of three authorities, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Food Drugs Authority, viz. the County Council, and the District Council. Administration by the district council is mainly concerned with the hygienic handling of milk and utensils in the dairy and the registration of dairies and distributors. Where milk is infected or likely to be infected with disease the Medical Officer of Health may direct that the milk be heat treated. No milk may be sold unless it has been produced from tuberculin tested herds.

Routine testing of milk for animal diseases transmissible to man is undertaken by the Food and Drugs Authority.

Complaints investigated have been concerned with dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in bottled milk and milk with alleged "off" flavours. Several milk bottling firms were interviewed and although none were proceeded against for the offences, all were advised of the legal position. Some of the complaints need not have arisen if the bottles had not been misused, presumably by the public, in the first instance. At the time of reporting one school in the district is being provided with milk in disposable cartons and in my opinion this is a step in the right direction. Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 4 distributors (non-producers) and 1 dairy are registered.

Ice-cream

There are no manufacturers of ice-cream in the rural district and as far as is known all supplies sold in the area are from large manufacturers. A few samples have been taken and these were of the "soft" variety of ice-cream. This type, which is frozen on the sales vehicle immediately prior to sale, obviously lends itself to contamination more so than the pre-wrapped product. However, samples were found to be hygienically satisfactory. Three retailers' premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream and there are now 148 premises on register. Routine temperature checks on ice-cream conservators are usually carried out when inspecting the premises under other enactments. No case of failure to comply with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations was found.

Food Rejected as Unfit

The food listed below which was rejected as unfit was voluntarily surrendered for destruction. It did not represent an attempt by anyone to foist unfit foods on to the public but rather resulted from shop keepers and food wholesalers seeking professional advice as to food fitness.

Canned ham	21 lbs.	Canned luncheon meat ..	18 lbs.
Canned brisket beef	12 lbs.	Raw ham and bacon ..	111 lbs.
Poultry	28 lbs.		

Meat Inspection

In January, 1965, a third slaughterhouse came into production and slaughtering has continued throughout the year in the three privately owned premises.

Examination of all slaughtered animals was not possible in the largest slaughterhouse due to the increasing throughput coupled with the prolonged hours of slaughter and the practise of slaughtering on Sundays. No inspections take place on Sunday. This slaughterhouse has been further extended during the year. Two full-time meat inspectors were employed at these premises and were supplemented by a third inspector in May. The public health inspectors carry out routine meat inspection duties at the other two slaughterhouses.

Council has made representations to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and have pressed the Rural District Councils Association with a view to bringing about some control of hours and days of slaughter.

Charges for meat inspection remain at the maximum permitted, viz. Cattle 2s. 6d. each, Pigs and Calves 9d., and Sheep 6d.

The number of animals slaughtered during the year rose over 12·0% to a total of 102,761 of which 78,436 carcasses were examined. The percentage of carcasses examined also rose from 72·0% to 76·0% in spite of staffing difficulties.

Approximately 36 tons of meat and offal were rejected as unfit and were disposed of under the Meat Staining and Sterilisation Regulations.

The accompanying table which sets out the year's kill and inspection statistics again shows the absence of tuberculosis in bovine animals and, although there is a slight rise in tuberculosis in pigs this was mainly attributed to the avian type of tubercle, which is of less consequence to man than is the bovine type. Numerous livers have been rejected as unfit for food on account of parasitic infections. The cystic stage of the tapeworm in man—*cysticercus bovis*—was found in 0·55% of cattle and the incidence of this was similar to last year's figure.

A good working liaison has been established with the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and we have co-operated by notifying various diseases and conditions found in animal carcasses and have submitted various specimens for bacteriological and histological examination.

**TOTALS OF MEAT INSPECTED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT IN THE THREE PRIVATELY OWNED
SLAUGHTERHOUSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1965**

(The figures in brackets are the annual figures for the year 1964)

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	2,129	35	14	6,990	93,593	—
Number inspected	1,936	35	14	6,002	70,449	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBER- CULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI.						
Whole carcasses rejected as unfit ..	4	1	1	3	73	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected as unfit	621	9	—	325	17,015	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	32.3 % (27.6 %)	28.6 % (14.3 %)	7.1 % (40.0 %)	5.5 % (2.8 %)	24.6 % (14.7 %)	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.						
Whole carcasses rejected as unfit ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected as unfit	—	—	—	—	1,222	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	1.7 % (1.4 %)	—
CYSTICERCOSIS.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was rejected as unfit	11 (9)	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	11 (9)	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally rejected as unfit	—	—	—	—	—	—
NUMBER OF ORGANS OR PARTS REJECTED AS UNFIT—ALL DISEASES*.						
Heads	17	—	—	—	1,309	—
Lungs	159	2	—	115	8,368	—
Hearts	14	—	—	12	2,407	—
Livers (Whole or part)	495	4	—	224	3,452	—
Spleens	5	1	—	—	39	—
Diaphragms	3	—	—	—	59	—
Kidneys	6	8	—	2	635	—
Stomachs	3	1	—	—	29	—
Mesenteries	3	2	—	—	1,838	—
Other parts	107 lbs.	26 lbs.	—	46 lbs.	7,301 lbs.	—

* These figures do not include instances where whole carcasses and all organs were rejected as unfit.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Under the Act the scope of the public health inspector in factories employing mechanical power is mainly limited to matters of sanitary accommodation, and to seeing that any private water supply is wholesome. However, several other Acts and Regulations apply depending on the nature of the factory, and elsewhere in this report matters of noise, smoke nuisance, food hygiene and general nuisances have been dealt with. List of factory outworkers are sent to the public health department twice a year by the employers and there are 44 on register all of whom are engaged in making wearing apparel.

The following summarises the work done under the Act:

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	11	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	125	29	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	8	2	—	—
TOTAL	144	31	2	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	—	—	—

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Of the four offensive trades operating within the rural district, three are fellmongers and the fourth converts animal tissue into fertilizer, fats, and animal feeding stuffs, and from time to time some difficulty is experienced in controlling offensive effluvia arising therefrom. By-laws are in force governing these manufacturies.

There are no licensed knackers yards in the area.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The Act is designed to regulate the keeping of boarding establishments for dogs and cats and each establishment must be licensed. A consultant veterinary surgeon reports initially on each premises and the public health inspectors carry out routine inspections.

There are now seven licensed boarding establishments.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences are in force permitting shops to keep pets for sale.

Conditions attached to the licences govern environment, feeding and control of infectious disease in pets so kept for sale.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

The main purpose of this Act is to ensure that animals in knackers yards and slaughterhouses are instantaneously slaughtered or that the animal is rendered insensible to pain, by stunning, until slaughtered. The licences issued to slaughtermen list the types of animals permitted to be slaughtered and states the type of stunning instrument which may be used. In all cases this is either a captive bolt gun and an electric lethaler. Eighteen slaughtermen hold current licences and in no case has a contravention of the Act been reported. No horses for human consumption are slaughtered in the rural district.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS

There has been little activity in connection with the storage of petroleum spirit. Three new installations have been tested and approved, and contraventions of licensing conditions were found in two other installations.

Permission was given for the removal of disused petrol tanks after they had been adequately cleared of vapour.

The register now stands at 175 storage installations.

